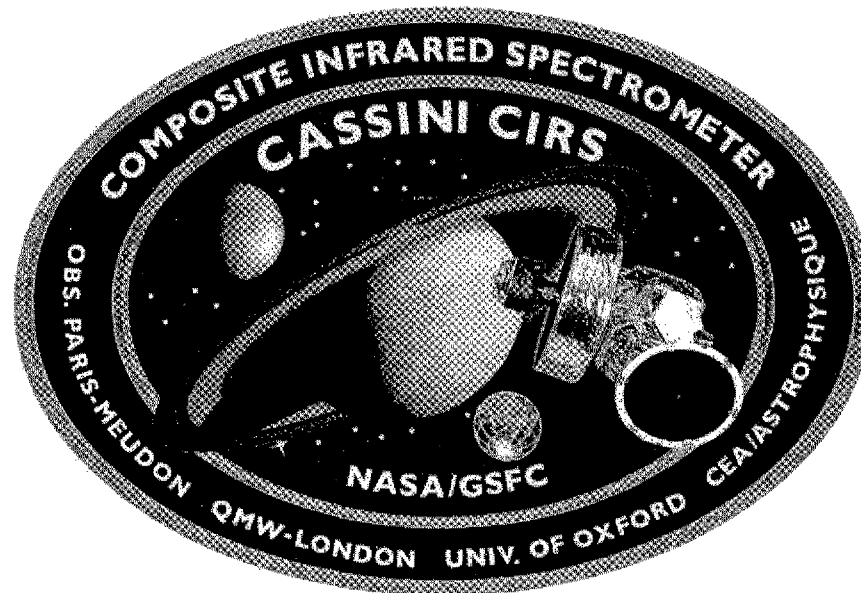


GSFC

CIRS

The Thermal Infrared Investigation on Cassini: A Challenge for Laboratory Studies



D.E. Jennings, C.A. Nixon, F.M. Flasar, V.G. Kunde and A. Coustenis

Presented at

EGU 2010: Spectroscopy and Radiative Transfer in Planetary Atmospheres
Vienna, 5 May 2010

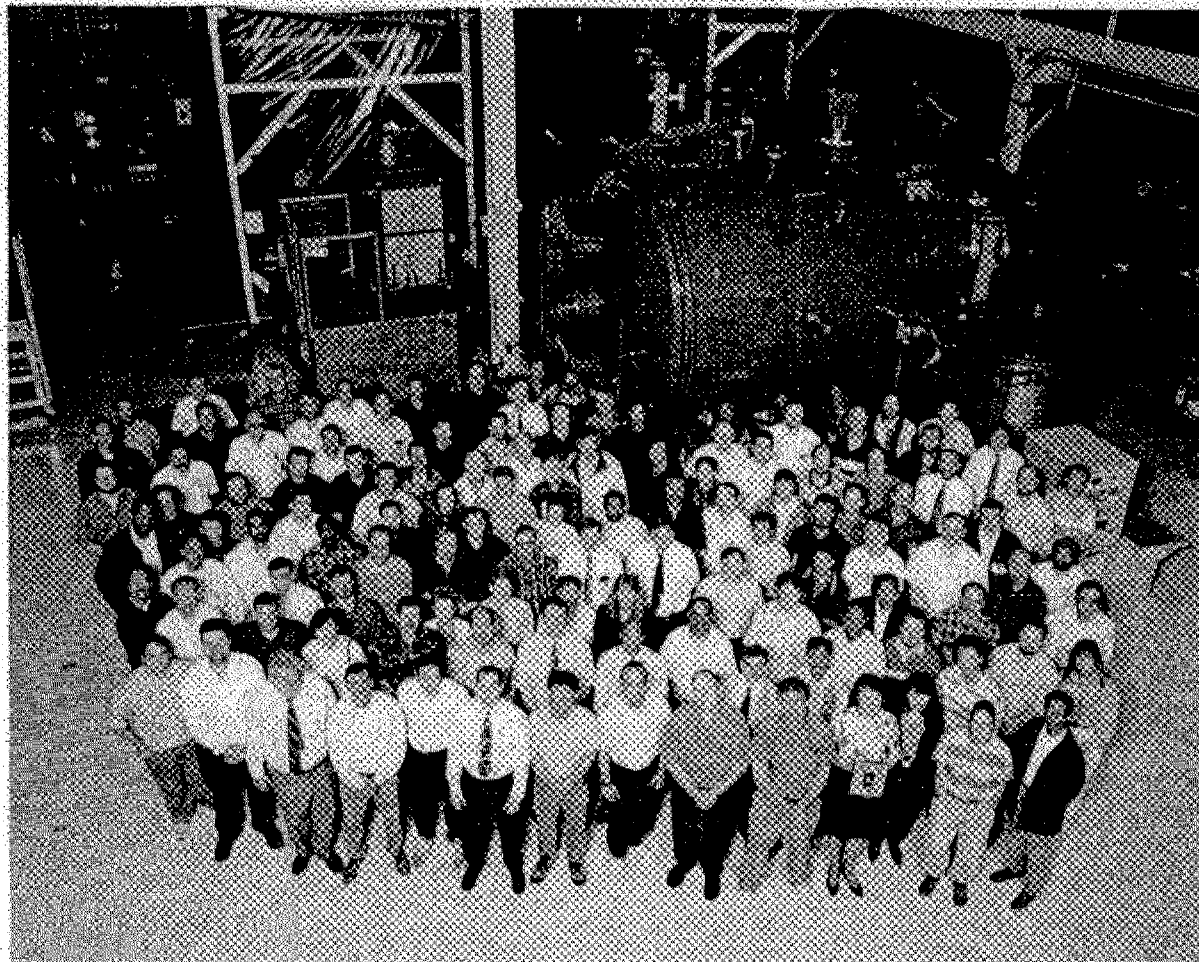
5 May 2010

dej-1

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CIRS Development Team at Goddard in 1996



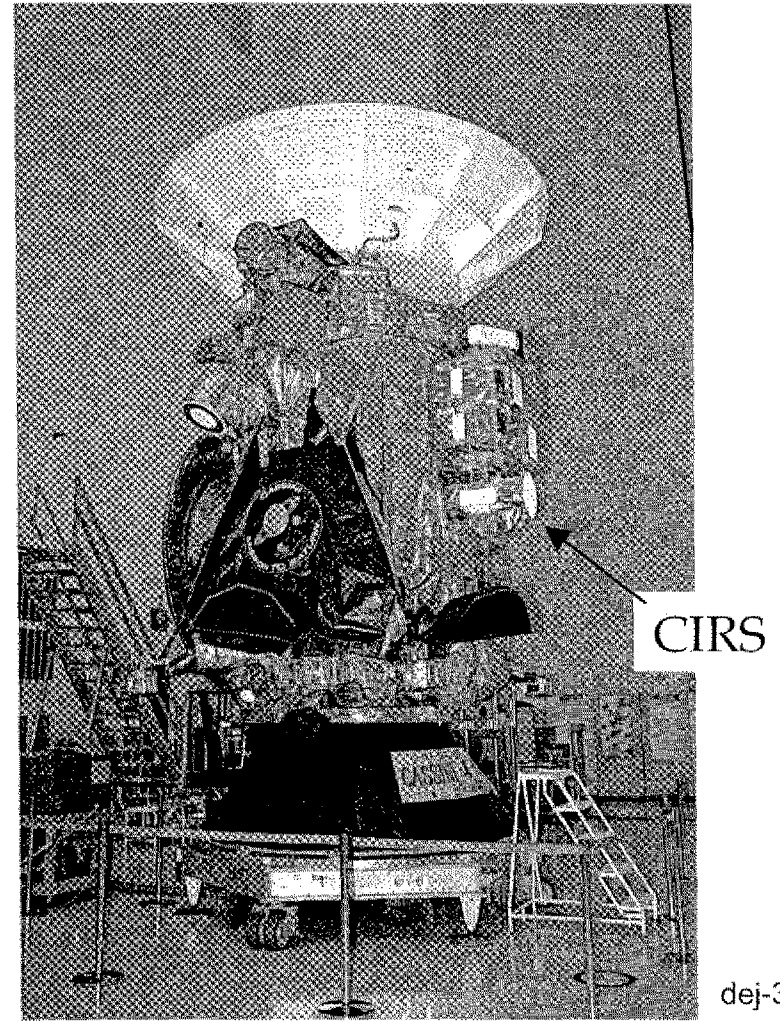
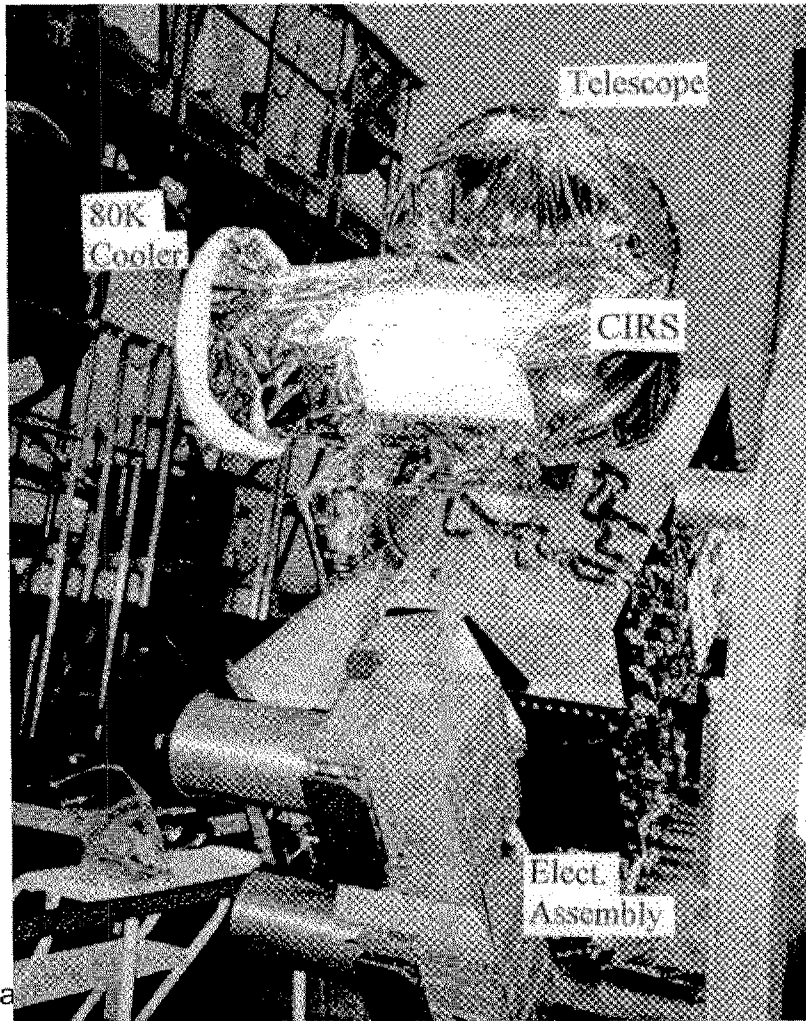
5 May 2010

dej-2

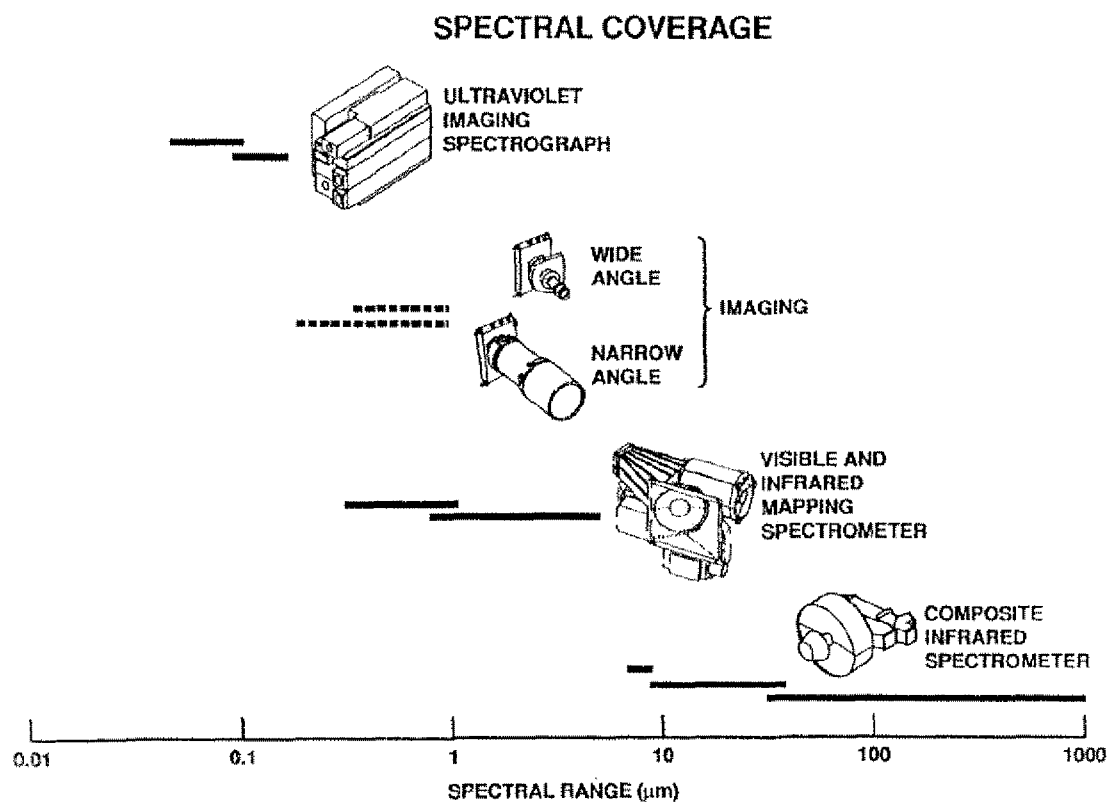
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Location of CIRS on Cassini



CASSINI REMOTE SENSING SPECTRAL COVERAGE



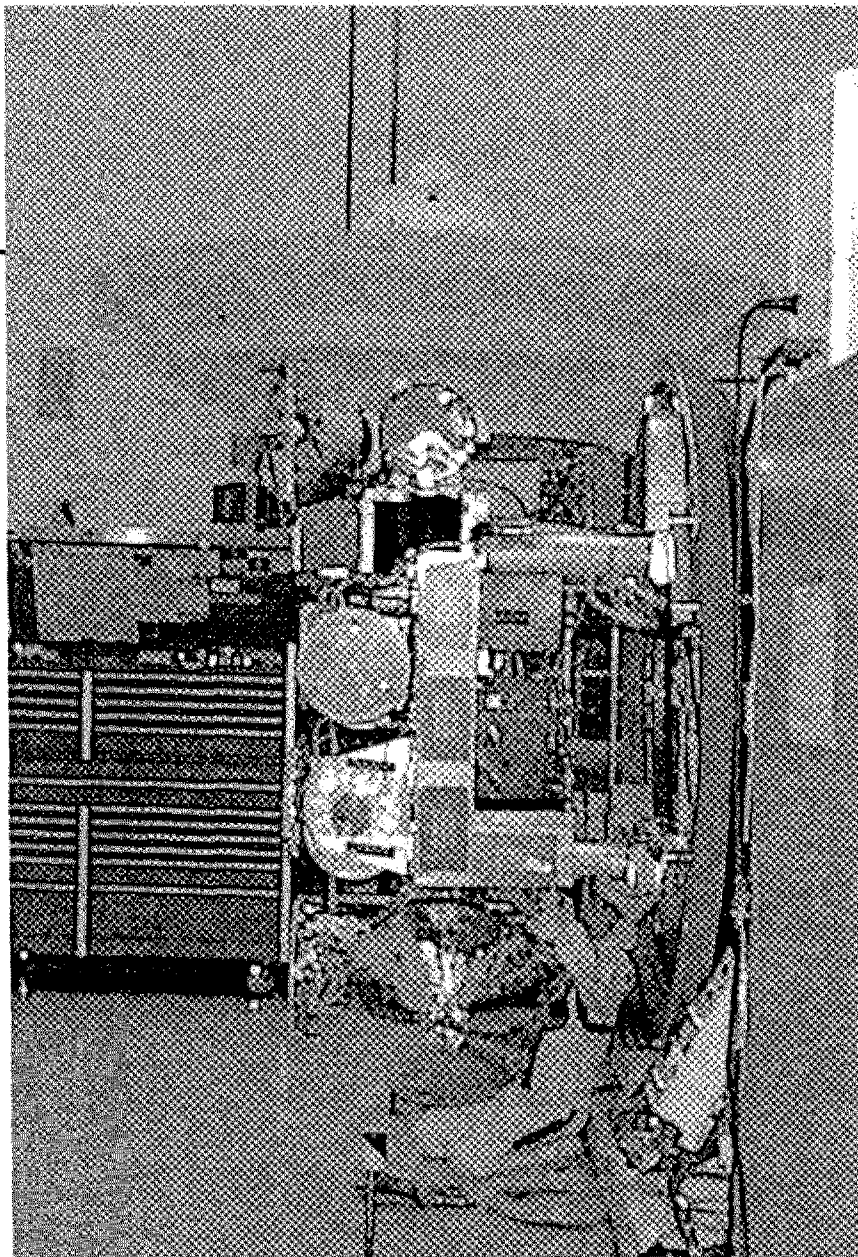
Instrument Description

Telescope Diameter (cm):	50.8		
Interferometers:	<u>FAR-IR</u>	<u>MID-IR</u>	
Type:	Polarizing	Michelson	
Spectral range (cm ⁻¹):	10 - 650	600 - 1450	
Spectral range (microns):	15.4 - 1000	6.9 - 16.6	
Spectral resolution (cm ⁻¹):	0.5 to 20	0.5 to 20	
Integration time (sec):	2 to 50	2 to 50	
FOCAL PLANES:	<u>FP1</u>	<u>FP3</u>	<u>FP4</u>
Spectral range (cm ⁻¹)	10 - 650	600 - 1125	1100 - 1450
Detectors	Thermopile	PC HgCdTe	PV HgCdTe
Pixels	2	1 x 10	1 X 10
Pixel FOV (mrad)	3.9	0.273	0.273
Peak D*(cm hz ^{1/2} W ⁻¹)	4 x 10 ⁹	2 x 10 ¹⁰	5 x 10 ¹¹
Data Telemetry Rate (kbs)	2, 4		
Instrument Temperature (K)	170		
Focal Planes 3 & 4 Temperature (K)	75 - 90		

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CIRS on
RSP



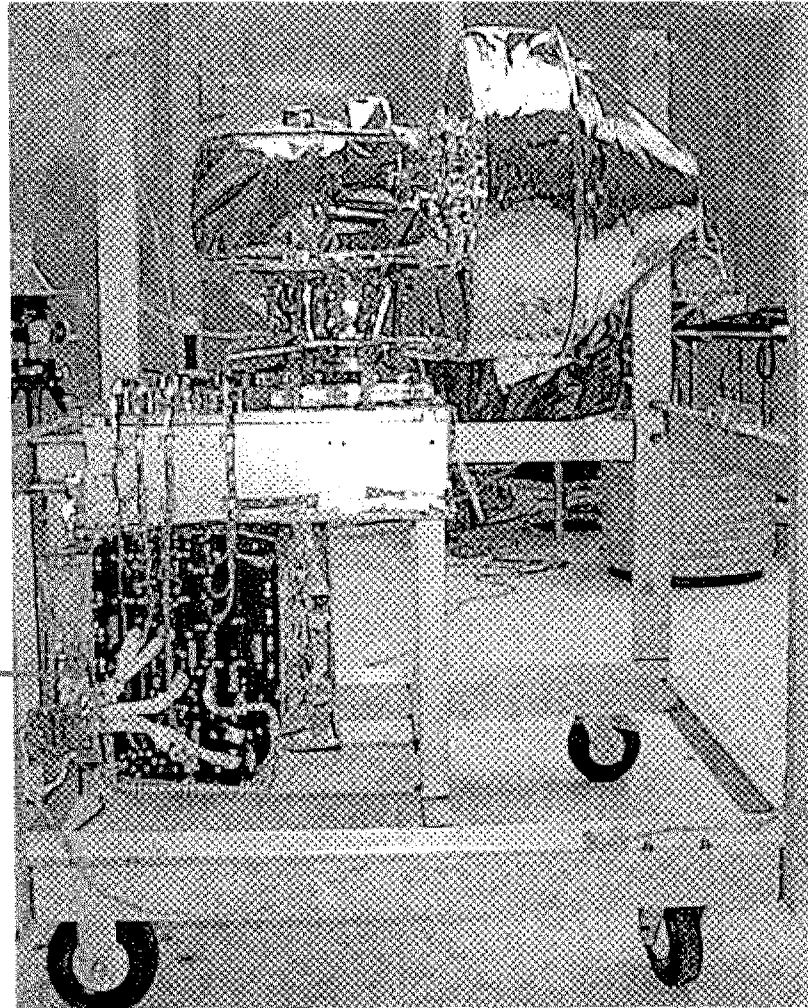
5 May 2010

dej-6

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CIRS Ready for Thermal-Vacuum Testing



Electronics
Module

Optics
Module

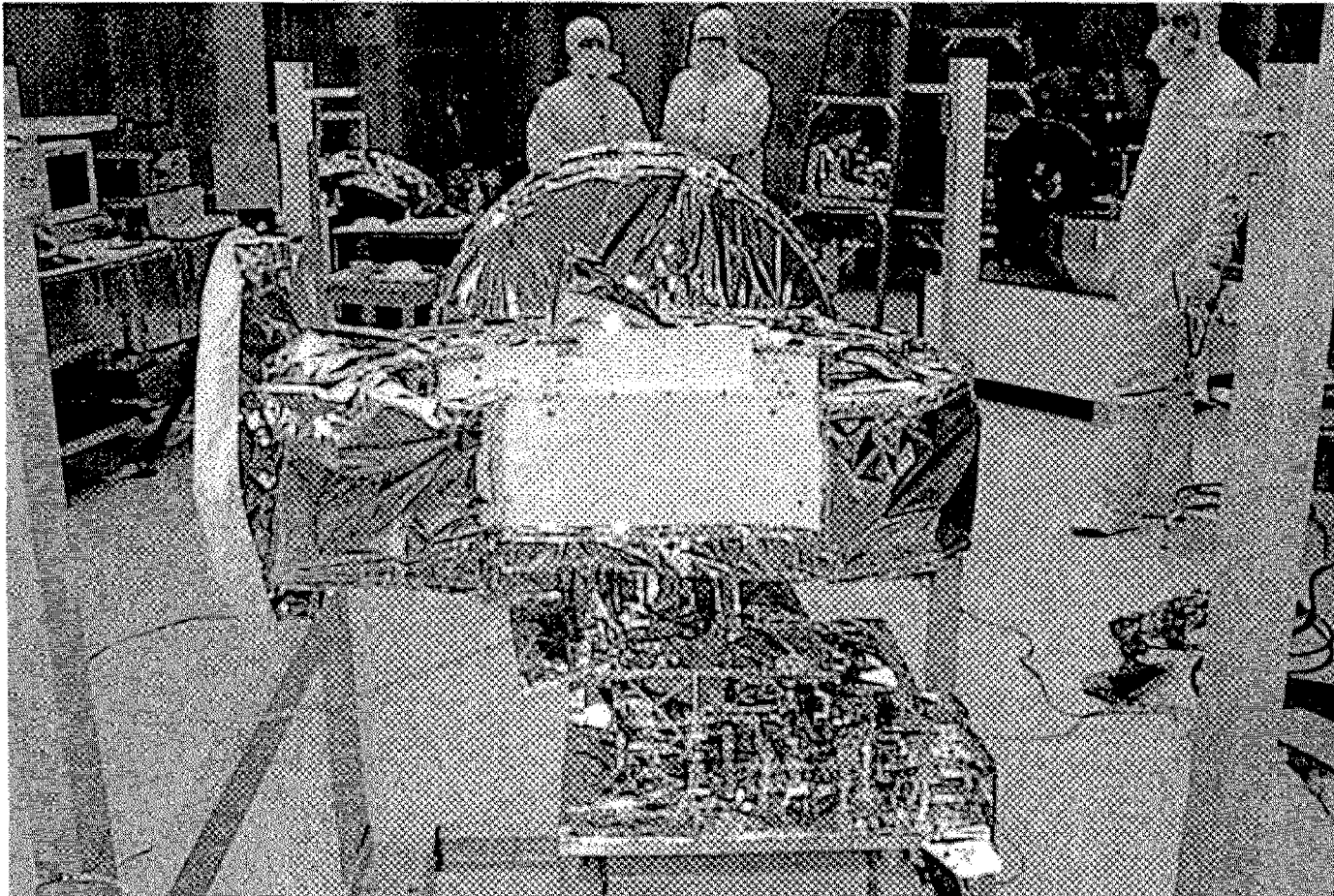
5 May 2010

dej-7

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CIRS

CIRS' Backside



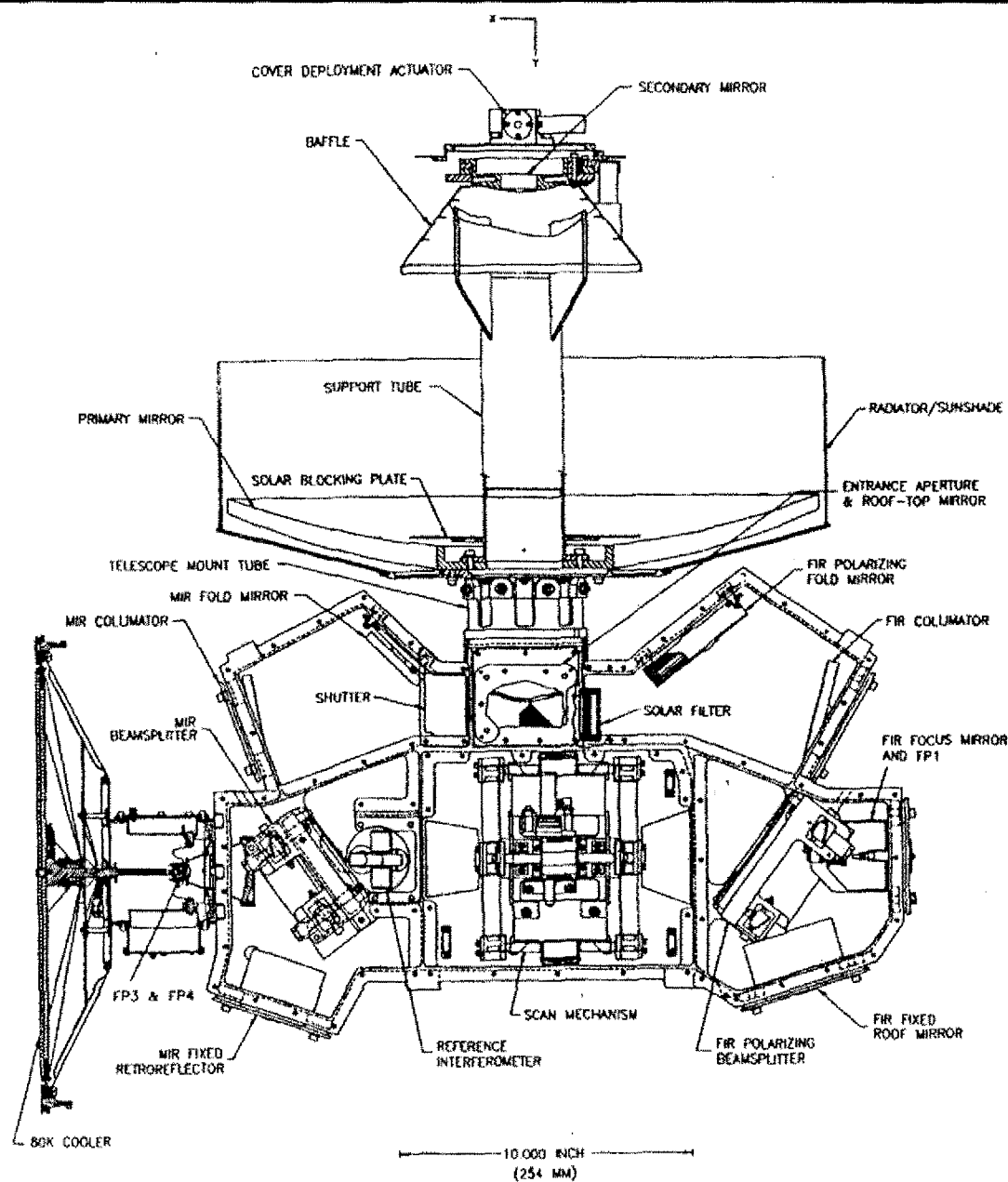
5 May 2010

dej-8

GSFC

CIRS

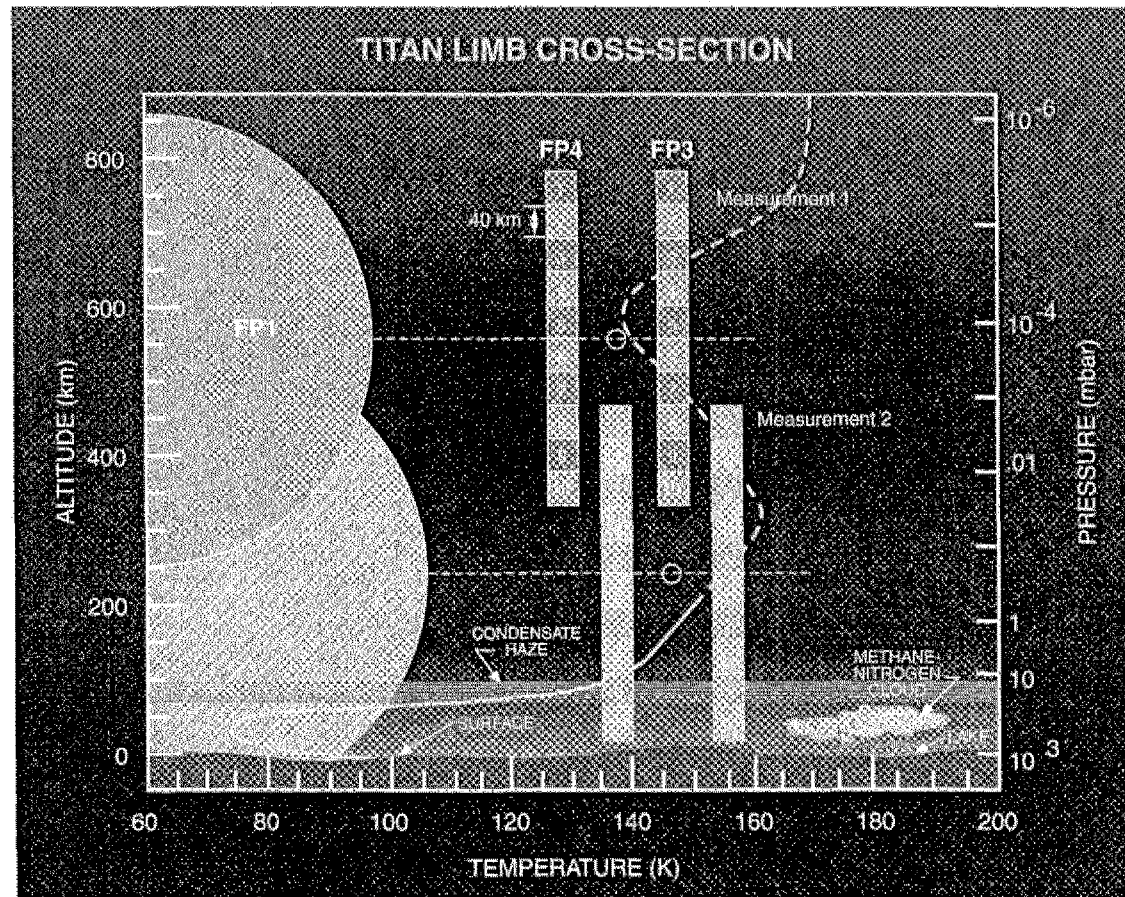
CIRS Mechanical Layout



5 May 2010

dej-9

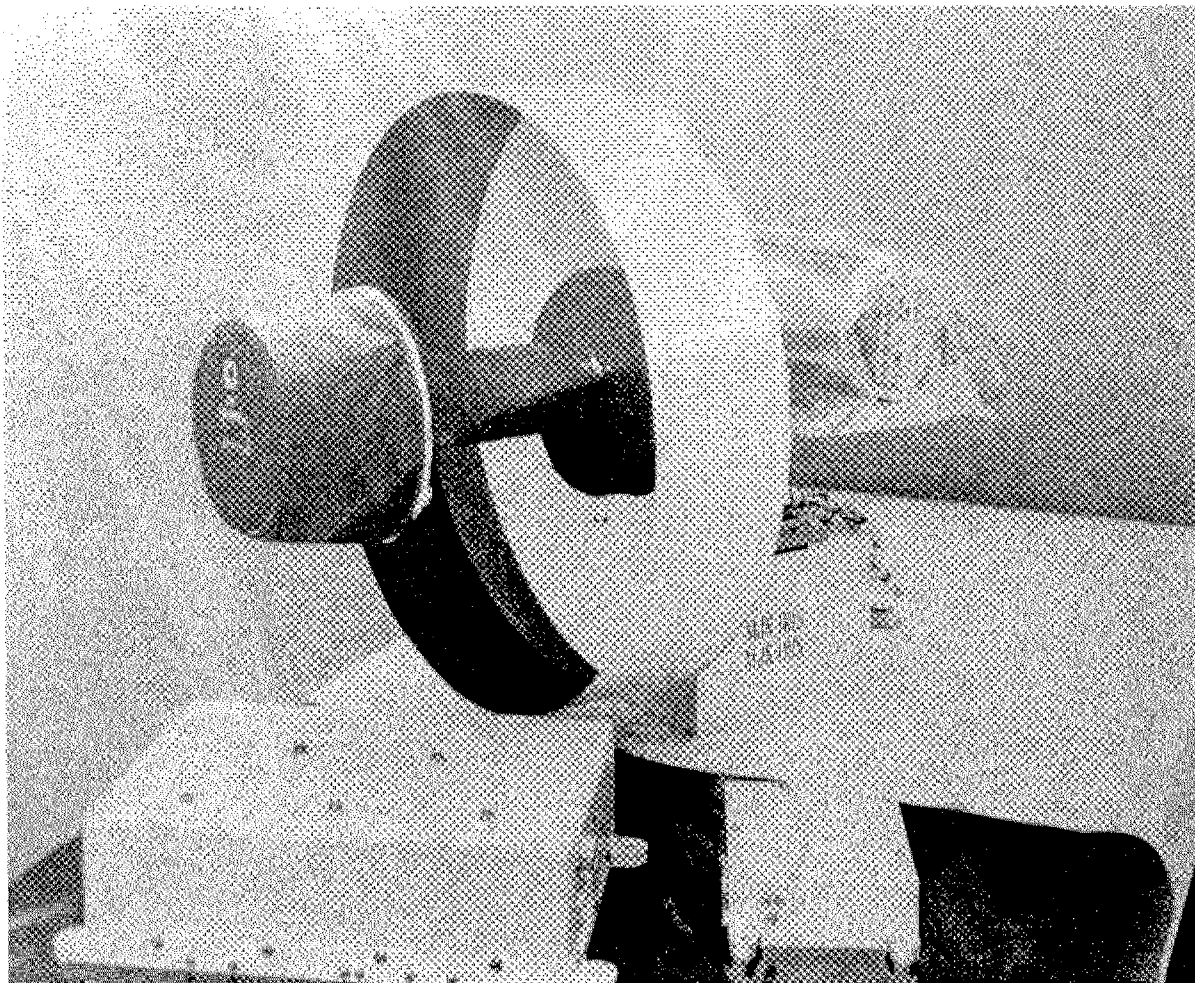
CIRS FOV's Projected on Titan's Limb



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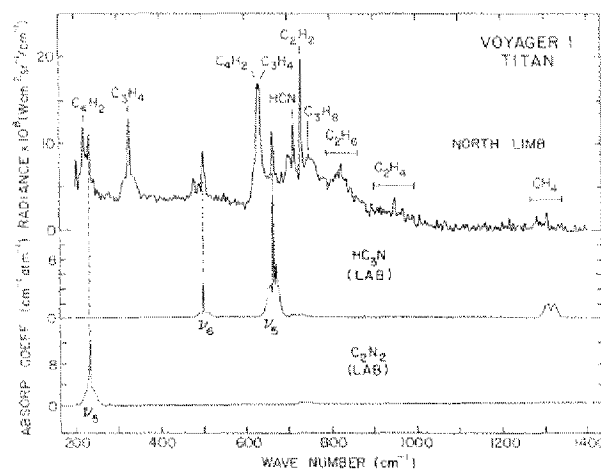
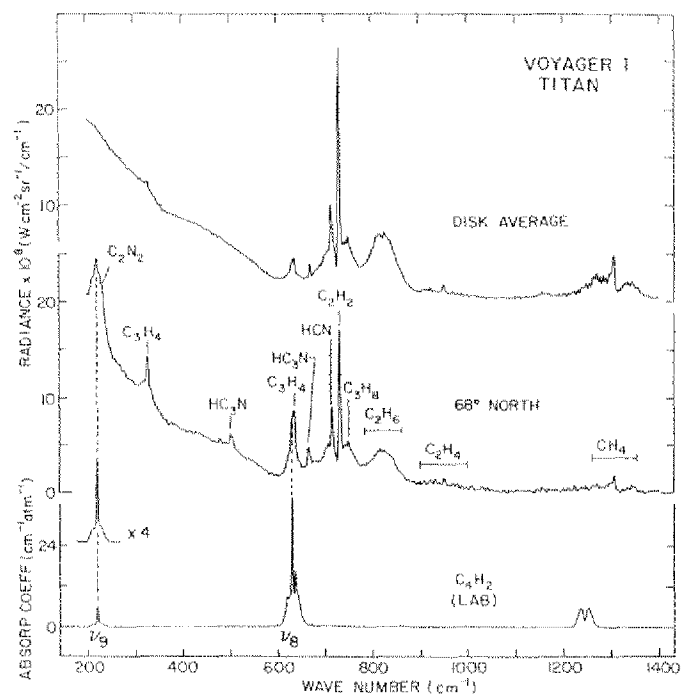
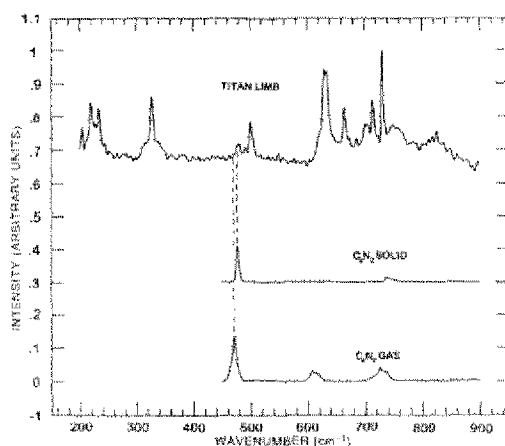
CIRS

Voyager IRIS



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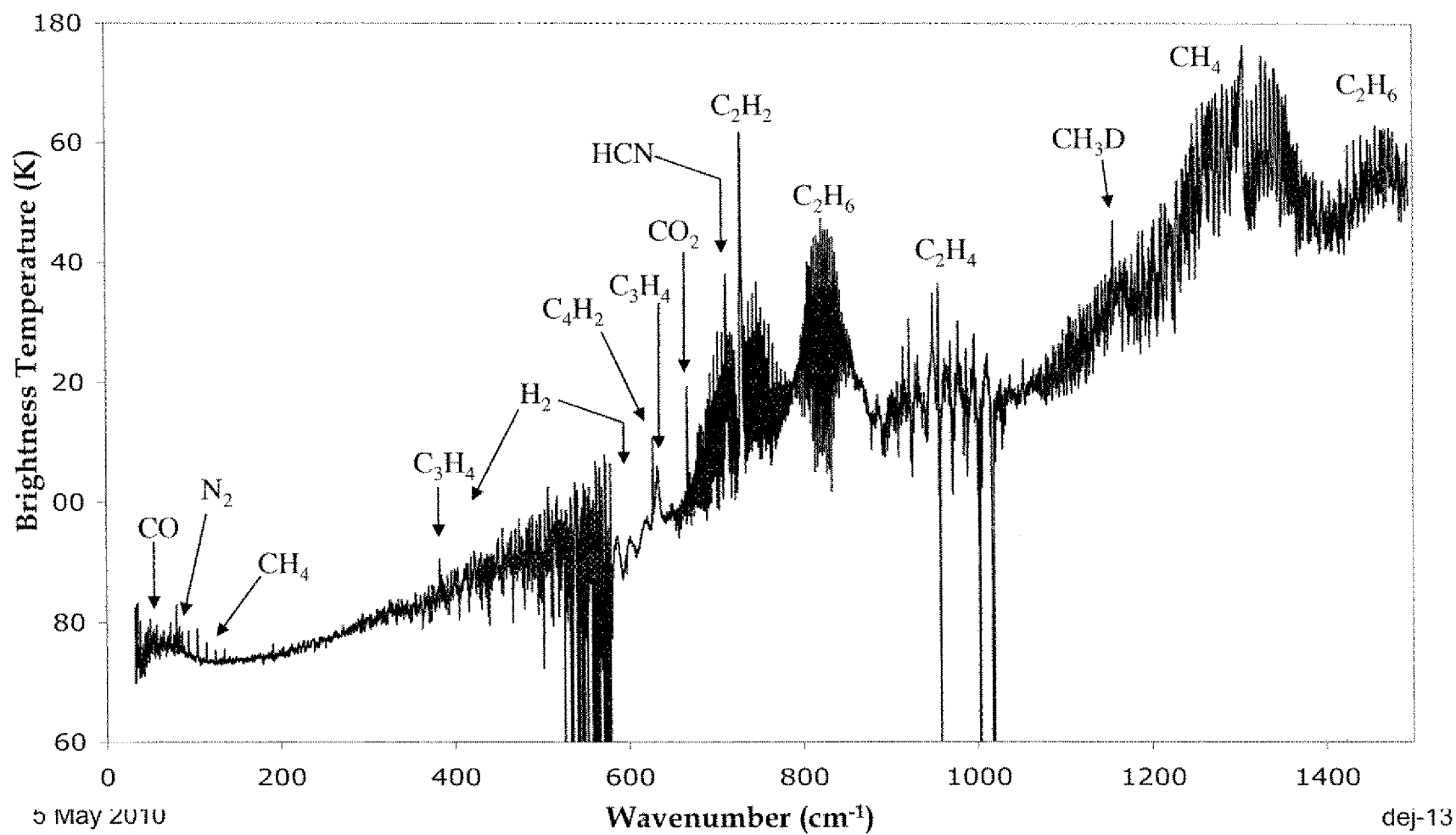
Laboratory spectroscopy and Voyager IRIS

 HC_3N C_2N_2  C_4N_2  C_4H_2

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Composite Brightness Temperature of Titan

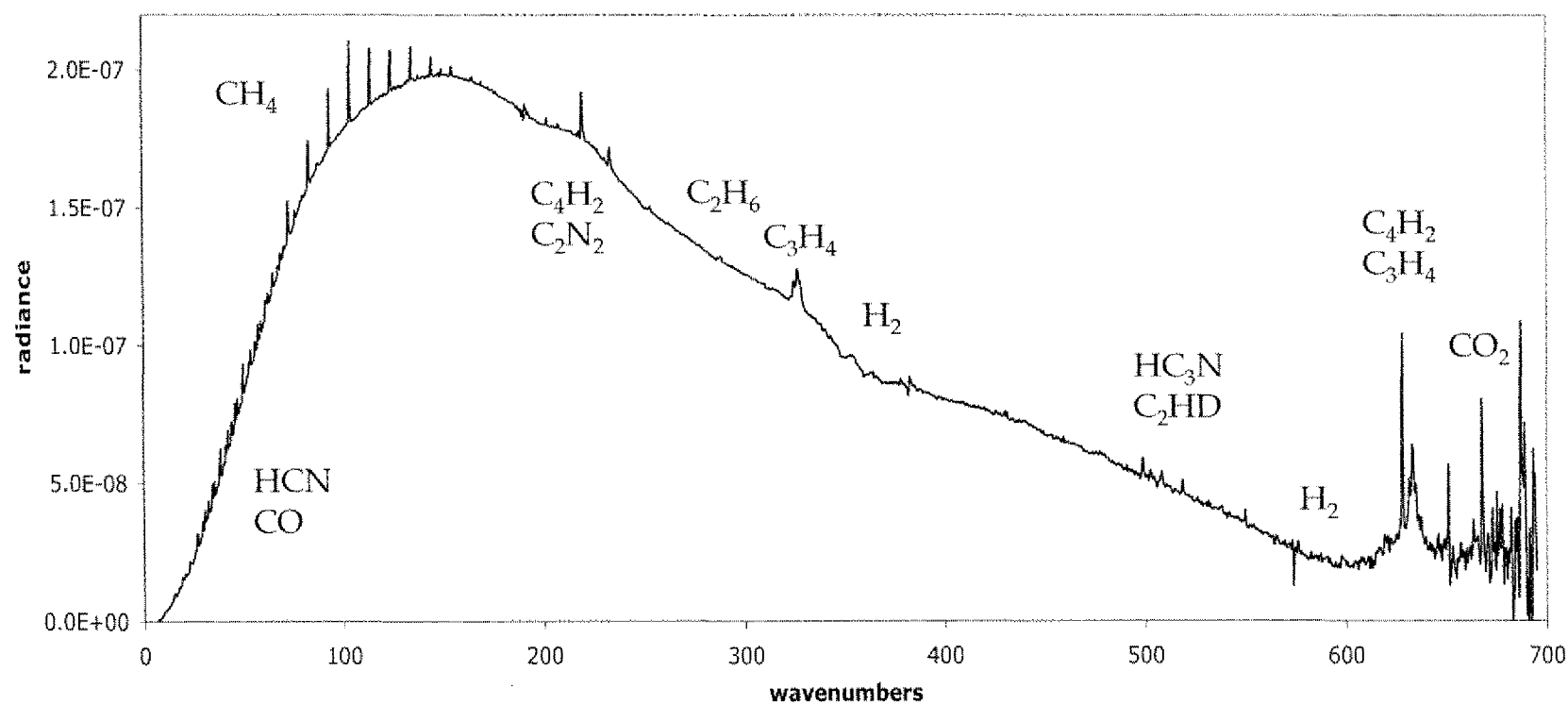


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Titan FP1 Large Average

Titan FP1 90S-90N -2500 to 300 km 30341 spectra



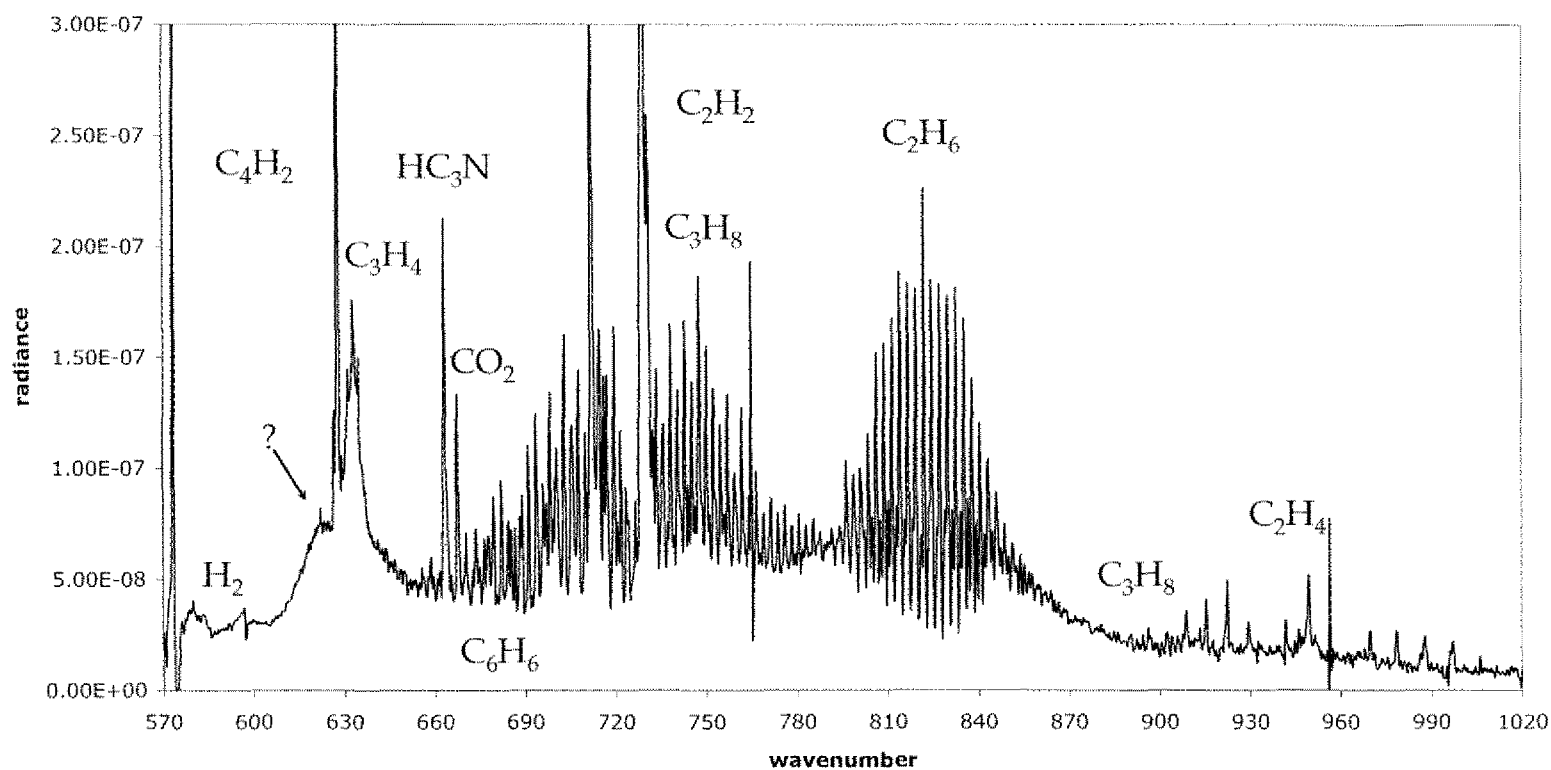
5 May 2010

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Titan FP3 Large Average

Titan 60-90N latitude 50-150 tangent height 1006 spectra



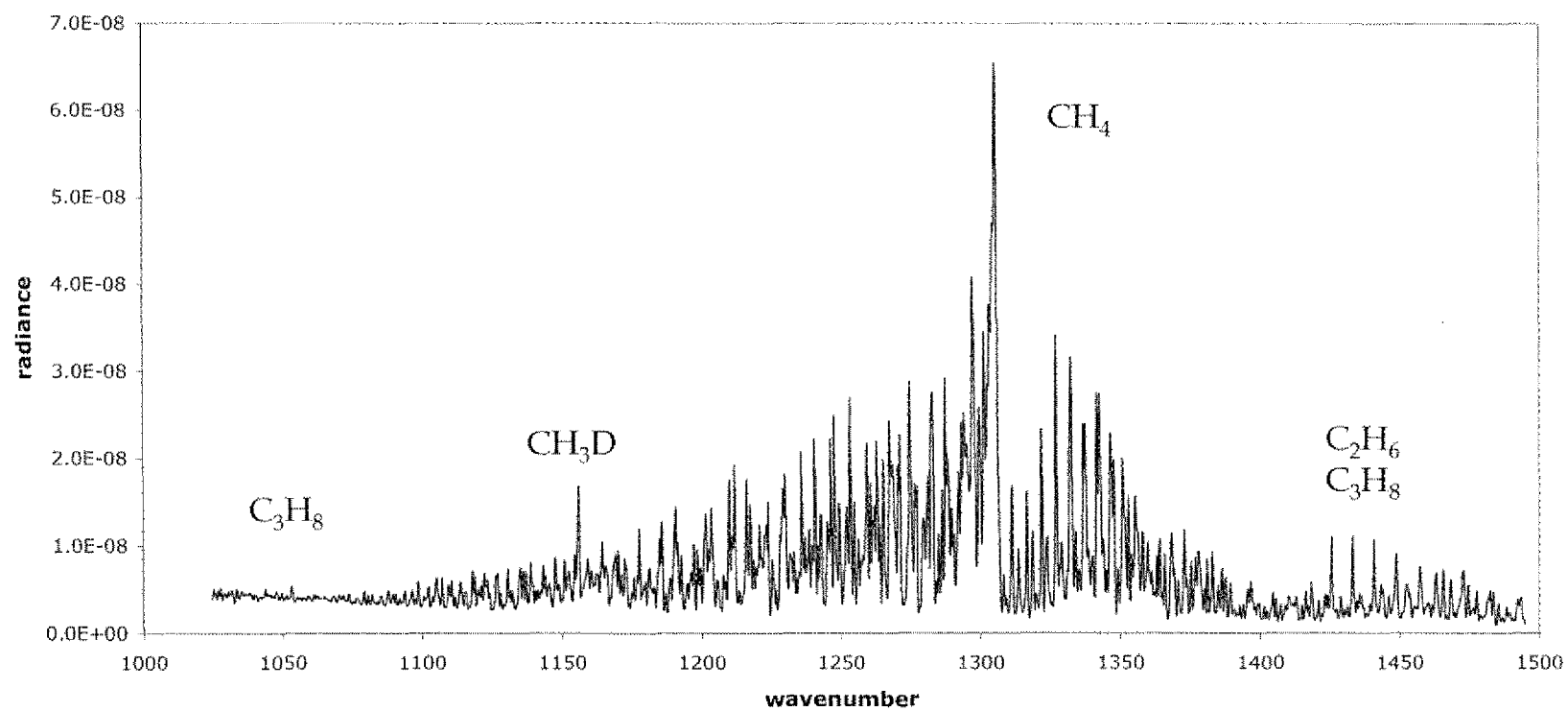
5 May 2010

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Titan FP4 Large Average

Titan FP4 disk+limb 60-90N 19769 spectra

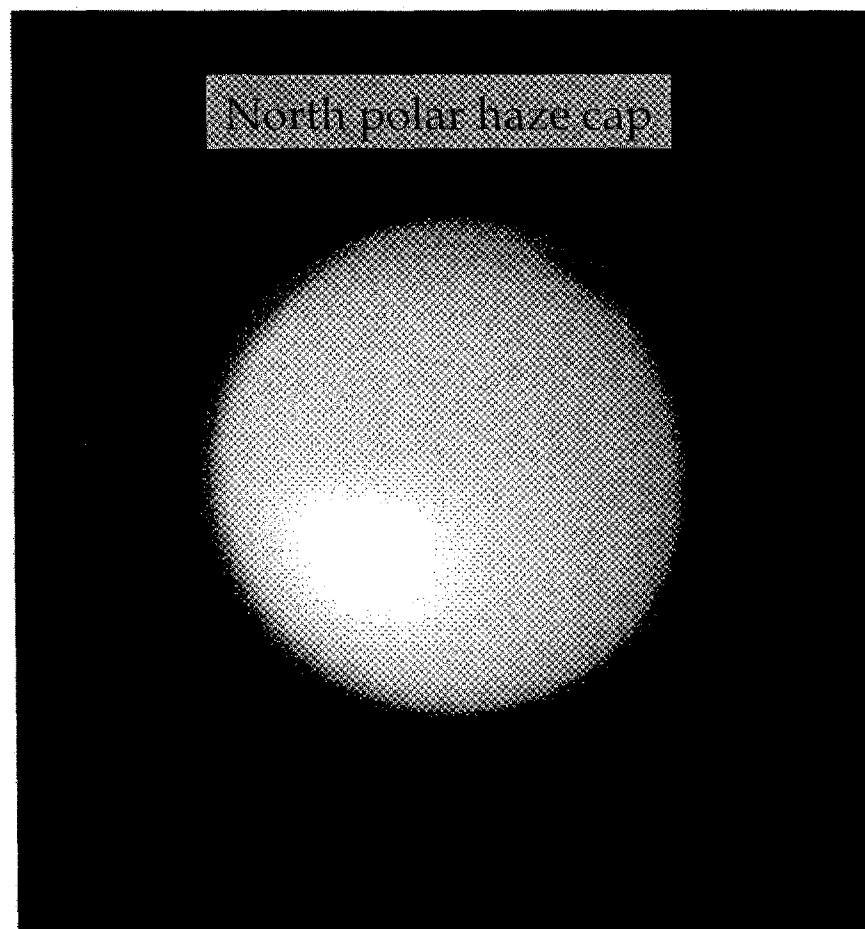


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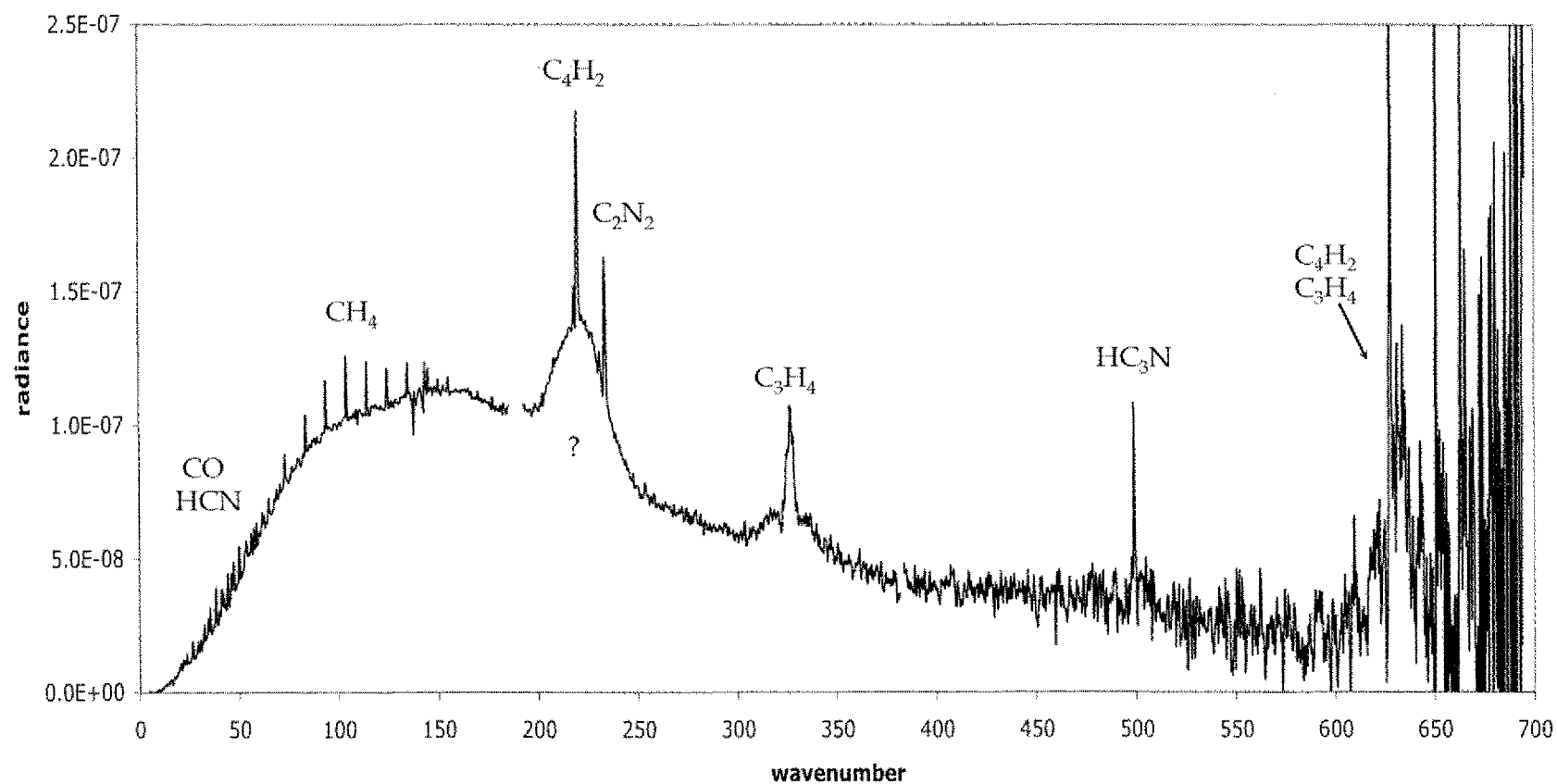
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Titan's Atmospheric Haze



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CIRS FP1 spectrum at 0.5 cm⁻¹ resolutionTitan 0.5 cm⁻¹ 60-90N 289 spectra Disk+Off-Limb

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dej-18

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Solid Propionitrile as a candidate for 200 cm⁻¹ feature

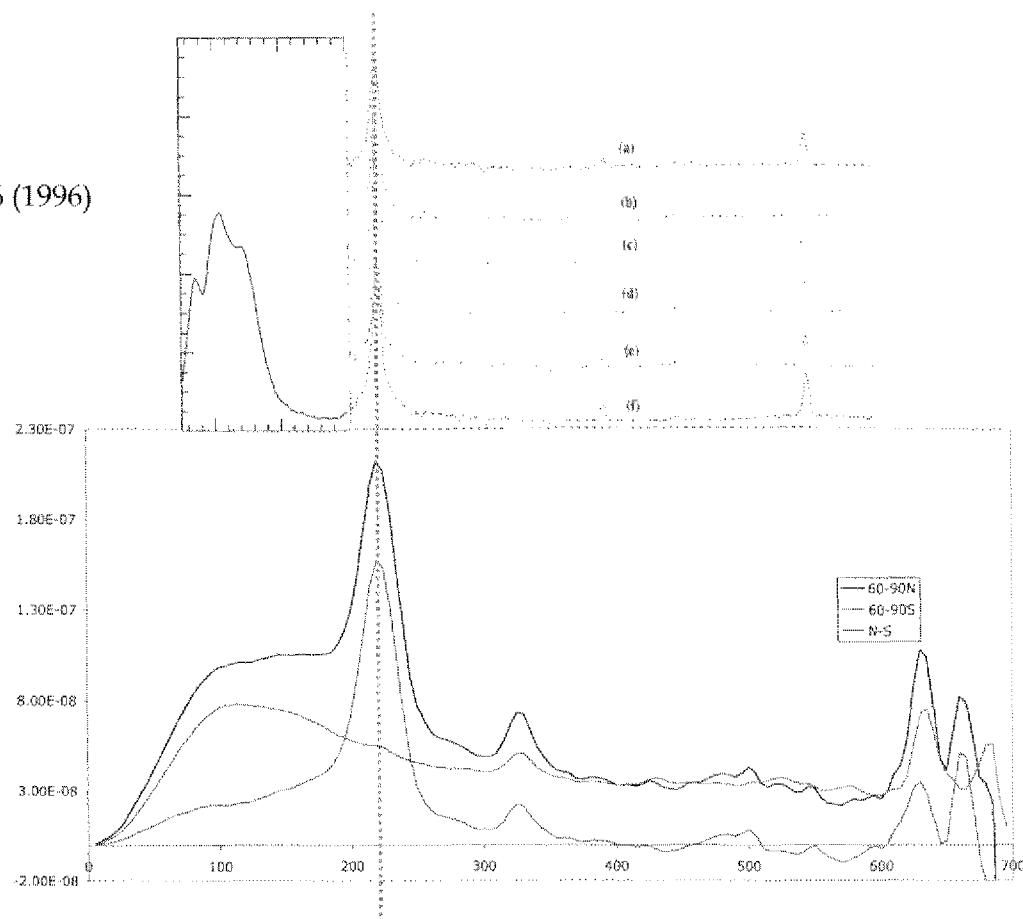
Laboratory

Crystalline CH₃CH₂CN

DelloRusso & Khanna, Icarus 123, 366 (1996)

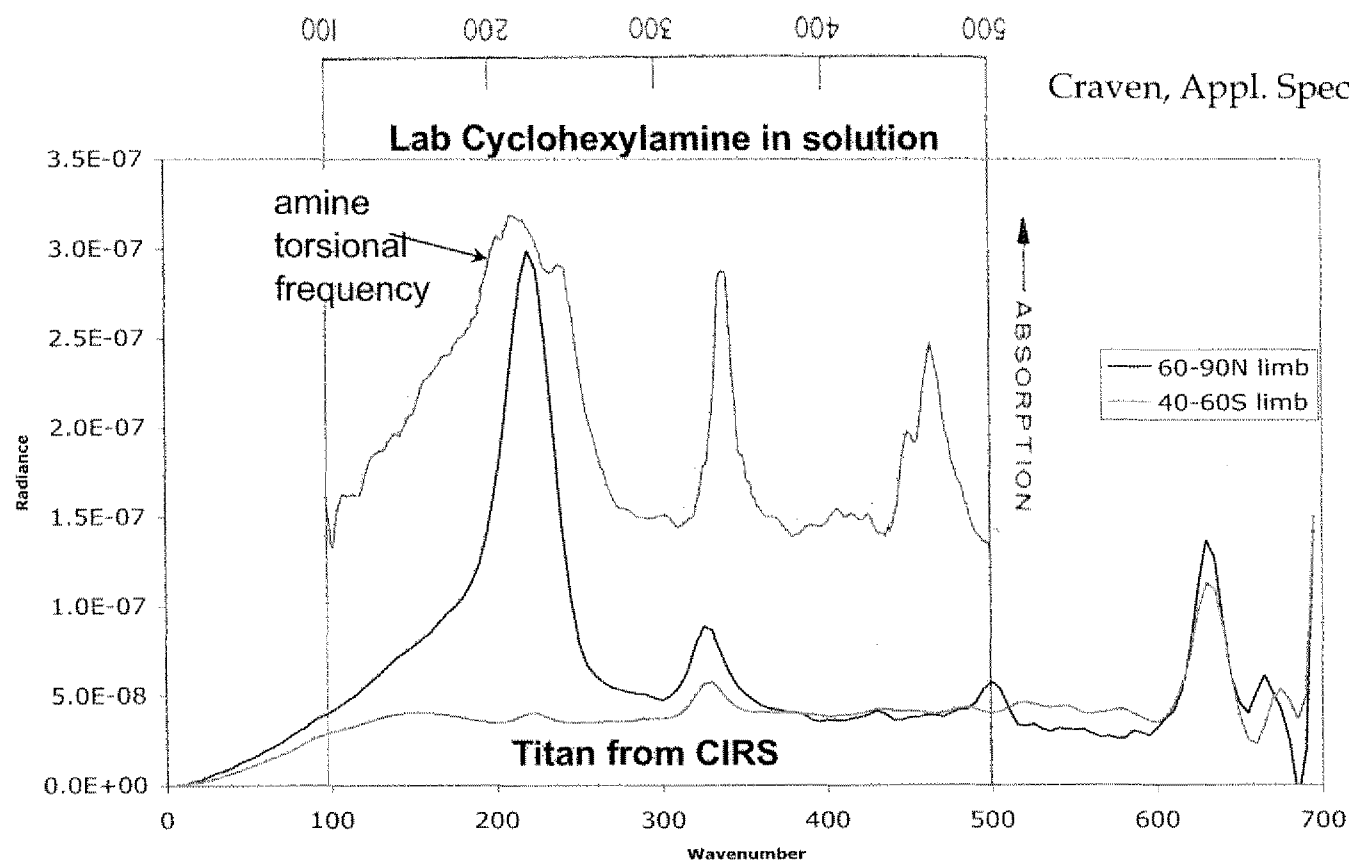
Khanna, Icarus 177, 116 (2005)

Titan
CIRS



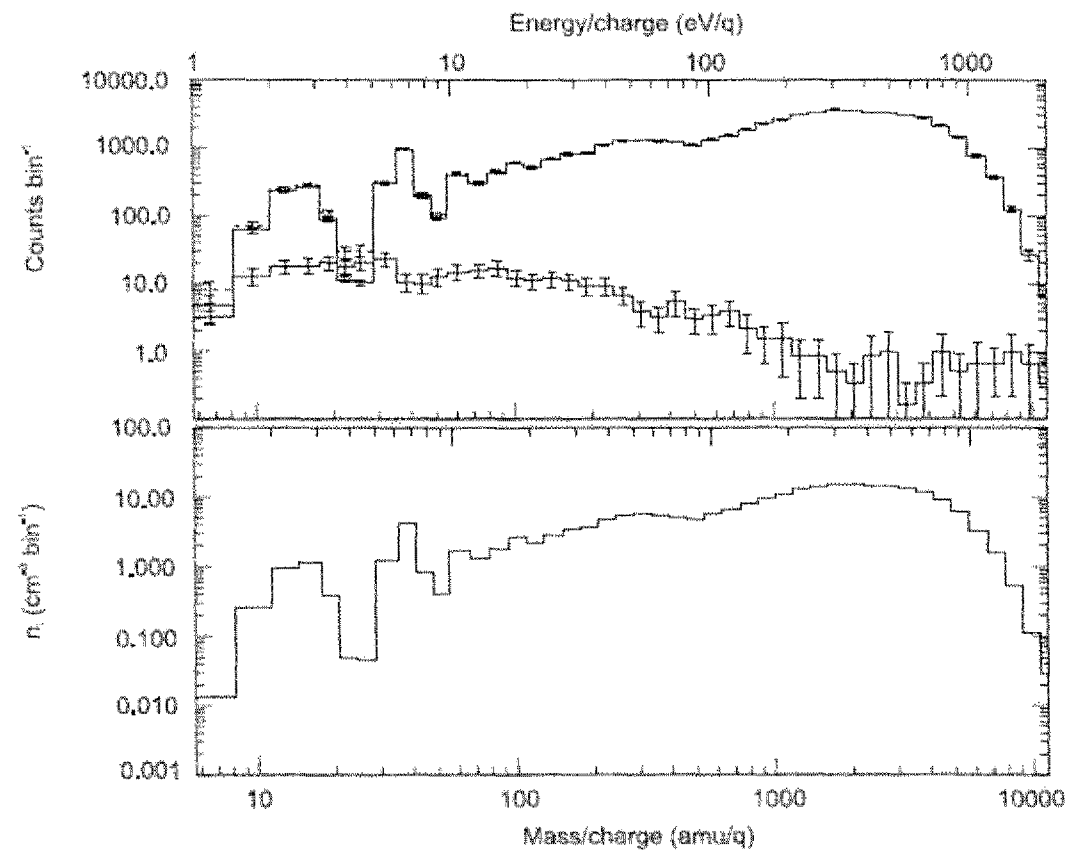
5 May 2010

Amine torsional group frequency as a candidate
for 225 cm^{-1} emission feature



Do group frequencies on heavy molecules contribute to the infrared spectrum?

“Discovery of Heavy Negative Ions in Titan’s Ionosphere”
From Cassini CAPS; Coates *et al.*, GRL 34, L22103 (2007)



5 May 2010

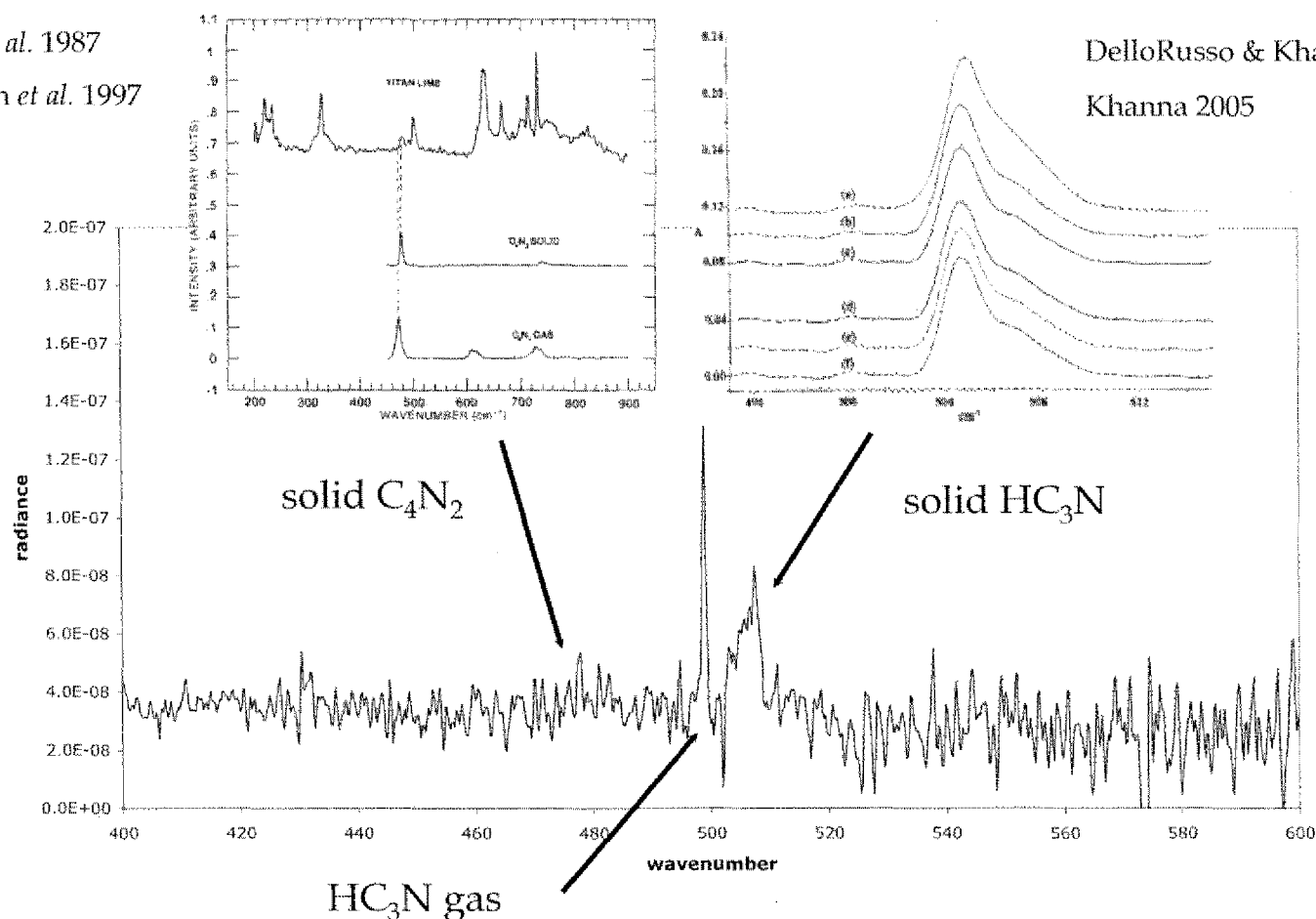
Identifications of condensed species in Titan from laboratory studies

Khanna *et al.* 1987

Samuelson *et al.* 1997

DelloRusso & Khanna 1996

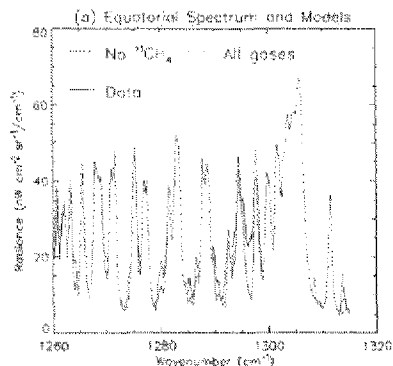
Khanna 2005



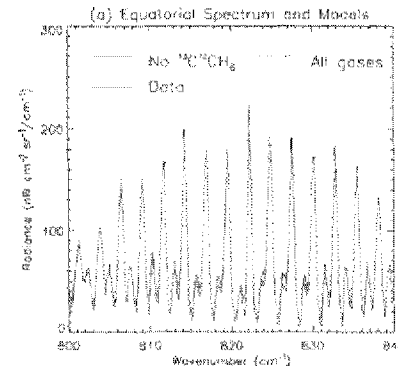
5 May 2010

Carbon isotope enrichment on Titan varies among molecular species

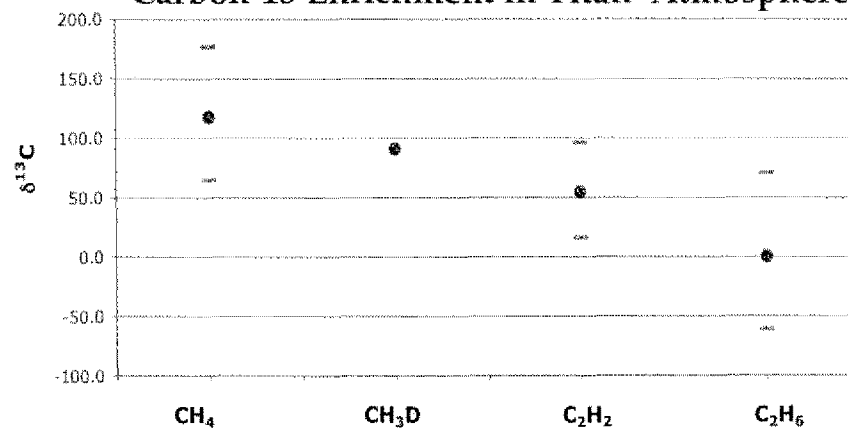
Methane
from CIRS



Ethane
from CIRS



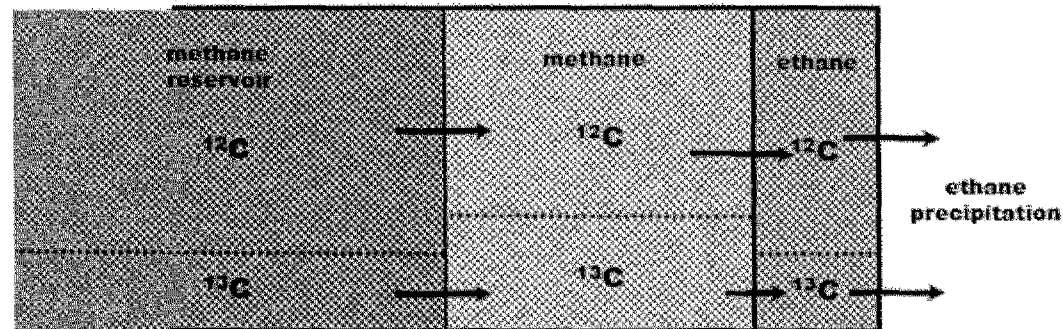
Carbon-13 Enrichment in Titan's Atmosphere



- Ethane is the main product of the destruction of methane.
- Ethane is ~10% depleted in ^{13}C compared to methane.
- Ethane's $\delta^{13}\text{C} \sim 0$ is close to telluric and Solar System values.

Is the $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$ enrichment in ethane caused by the kinetic isotope effect?

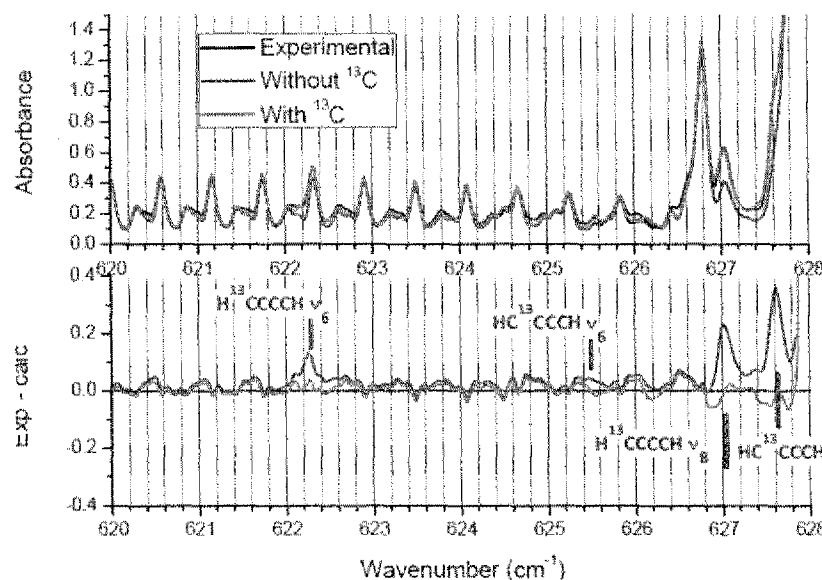
assume
steady-state



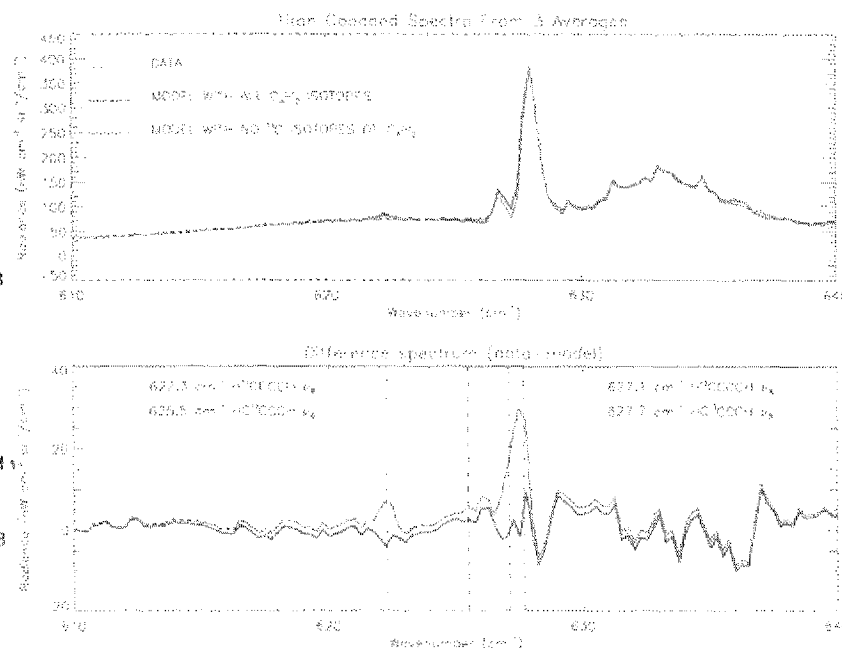
$$\left. \frac{^{12}\text{C}}{^{13}\text{C}} \right|_{\text{reservoir methane}} \approx KIE \cdot \left. \frac{^{12}\text{C}}{^{13}\text{C}} \right|_{\text{atmosphere methane}} \approx \left. \frac{^{12}\text{C}}{^{13}\text{C}} \right|_{\text{atmosphere ethane}}$$

- Ethane is formed from methyl (CH_3), which comes from methane dissociation.
- At 200-300 km methyl is formed through $\text{CCH} + \text{CH}_4 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_2 + \text{CH}_3$.
- The kinetic isotope effect (KIE) might generate the observed ^{12}C enrichment in ethane over methane.
- The near-zero ^{13}C -enrichment in ethane implies a primordial origin for the methane reservoir.
- The KIE in $\text{CCH} + \text{CH}_4 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_2 + \text{CH}_3$ has not been measured in the lab.

Isotopic species: identification of ^{13}C -diacetylene in Titan from laboratory measurements



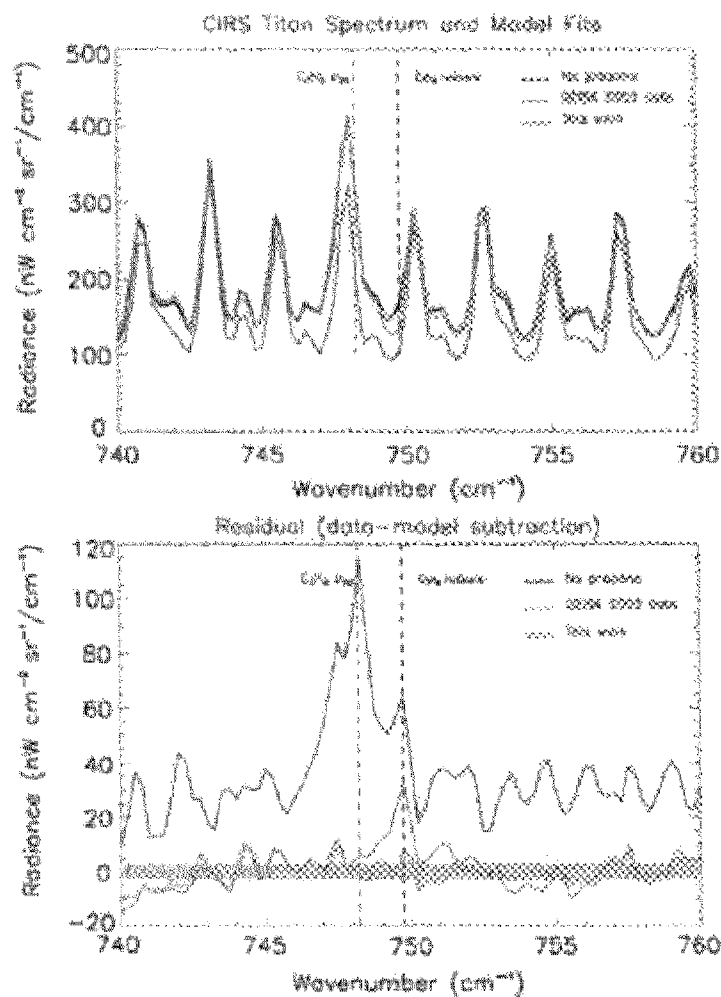
Laboratory spectra of
 $\text{H}^{13}\text{CCCCH}$ and $\text{HC}^{13}\text{CCCH}$



Titan from CIRS observations

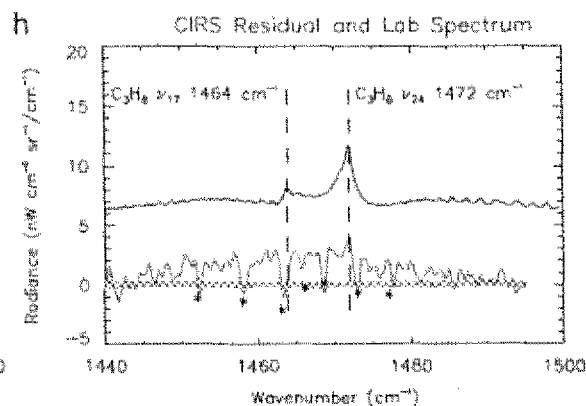
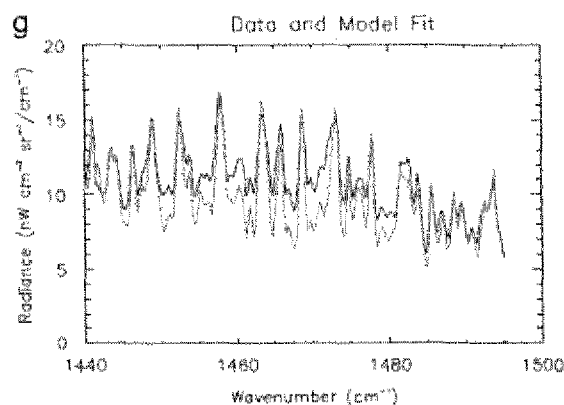
Jolly *et al.*, *Astrophys. J.* **714**, 852 (2010).

Modeling Titan's spectrum requires improved molecular parameters



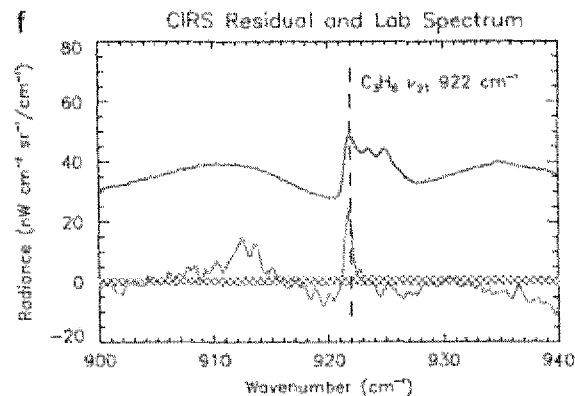
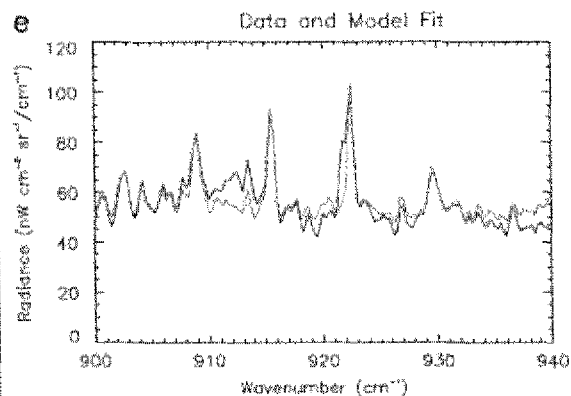
Missing C_3H_8 hot band in earlier model later fit with improved linelist from laboratory spectroscopy.

Need for improved molecular parameters from laboratory measurements



1460 cm^{-1} region.
Model residual
compared with
 C_3H_8 lab spectrum.

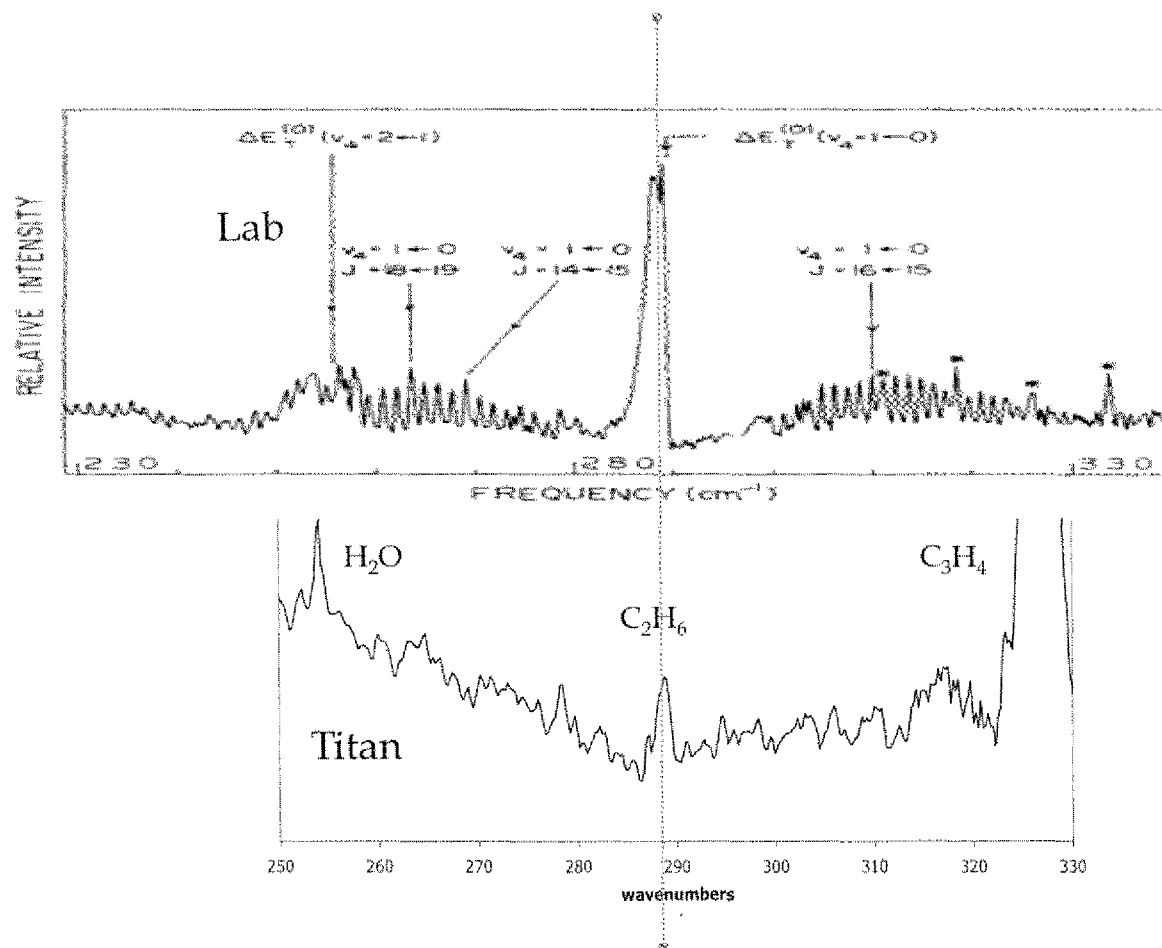
Pseudo linelist used
For $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 \nu_7$.



920 cm^{-1} region.
Model residual
compared with
 C_3H_8 lab spectrum.

Low temperature
Spectra needed.

Nixon *et al.*, *Plan. Sp. Sci.* 57, 1573 (2009).

Ethane ν_4 Torsional Band at 288 cm^{-1} in Titan

Moazzen-Ahmadi *et al.*
1988, JCP, 88, 563.